CLAIMS

1. An in vitro method for determining a concentration of C-reactive protein (CRP) in a sample, using labeled phosphorylcholine (PC).

2. The method for determining a concentration of CRP according to Claim 1, wherein the sample containing CRP is a liquid derived from a human being.

3. An in vitro method for determining a concentration of CRP in a sample comprising the step of:

(i) binding an anti-CRP antibody to an immobilizing phase;

(ii) reacting a sample solution with the antibody bound to the immobilizing phase to bind the CRP in the sample to the antibody on the immobilizing phase;

(iii) reacting a labeled PC with the CRP bound to the antibody on the immobilizing phase; and

(iv) detecting the signal from the labeled PC bound on the immobilizing phase; and

(v) determining the concentration of CRP in the sample on the basis of the intensity of the signal.

4. The method according to ~~any one of Claims 1 to 3~~, wherein PC is labeled with a radioactive labeling means or a non-radioactive labeling means.

5. The method according to Claim 4, wherein the non-radioactive labeling means is a lanthanide.

6. The method for determining a concentration of CRP according to Claim 5, wherein the labeling of PC with a lanthanide is carried out by labeling another substance

bound to PC.

7. The method according to Claim 5 or 6, wherein the lanthanide is Eu^{3+}.

8. A kit for determining a concentration of CRP in a sample, comprising

(i) an immobilizing phase where an anti-CRP antibody is immobilized; and

(ii) PC labeled with a lanthanide.

9. The kit according to Claim 8, wherein the lanthanide is Eu^{3+}.